



# Government Toolkit: Indicator 3.1.3

Student Handout: Government: Indicator 3.1.3

## Goal 3.0 Geography

Expectation 3.1 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the relationship of cultural and physical geographic factors in the development of government policy.

Indicator 3.1.3 The student will analyze the roles and relationships of regions on the formation and implementation of government policy.

### Assessment Limits:

International, national, state, and/or regional interests that may shape government policy.

Patterns, trends and projections of population growth in regions and how these may affect the environment, society and government policy.

Examples of the criteria used to define a region include economic development, natural resources, population, religion and climate. Regional means different areas within Maryland (e.g. Eastern Shore, mining region, Piedmont Plateau), the United States (e.g., Northeast, sunbelt, mid-Atlantic regions) and the world.

## Public Release - Selected Response Item - Released in 2013

### Government Indicator 3.1.3

Which of these would not require regional cooperation by local governments?

- A. raising the property tax in Baltimore City
- B. maintaining the water quality in the Chesapeake Bay
- C. building a transportation system from Baltimore to Annapolis
- D. solving traffic congestion problems in metropolitan Washington, D.C.

Correct Answer

- A. raising the property tax in Baltimore City

## Item

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